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ECONOMICS
AND
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ADMINISTRATION

Bureau of Economic Analysis

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BEA 01-40

Annual Input-Output Accounts of the U.S. Economy, 1998

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) today released the 1998 Input-Output (I-O) Accounts of the U.S. economy. The I-O accounts trace the flow of input commodities into the production processes of industries, the flow of intermediate goods between industries, and the flow of output from industries to final uses in the economy. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is defined as the sum of those final uses.

The release of the I-O accounts for 1998 marks the third in the series of annual I-O accounts—beginning with those for 1996—which comprise a new program of higher-frequency I-O data supplied by BEA. These annual accounts are based on the 1992 benchmark I-O accounts, supplemented by a wide range of more recent but less comprehensive data. The benchmark accounts are prepared at 5-year intervals and are based on detailed data from quinquennial economic censuses conducted by the Bureau of the Census. The 1997 benchmark accounts will be released in late 2002.

The 1998 I-O accounts update the annual accounts for 1997. The 1998 estimates show the continued long term structural shift in the economy towards the use of services and the rapid growth in demand for fixed investment commodities, at more than twice the growth rate of the demand for all commodities.

The annual I-O accounts for 1998, like those for 1996 and 1997, provide estimates of the flows of 97 commodities through 94 intermediate industries and final uses, recognizable as the more familiar sectors of GDP expenditures: Personal consumption expenditures, gross private domestic investment, change in private inventories, exports, imports, and government consumption expenditures and gross investment.

The 1998 I-O accounts are presented in eight matrix tables that are available for free in compressed files on BEA's Web site <www.bea.doc.gov>. A summary table showing the basic input-output relationships among nine industry groups and ten commodity groupings with income earned (or value added) by industry groups is provided below. The tables on BEA's Web site present detailed estimates for 94 industries and 97 commodities. Information on how to access these files is also provided below.

These accounts can be used to analyze changes in GDP and the effects of these changes on different parts of the economy. For example, the industry relationships from the accounts can be used to estimate the relative impact of recent increases in defense spending or the impact of the September 11 attacks on tourism commodities and their supplying industries.

Additional information about the 1998 I-O accounts will appear in the December 2001 issue of the <u>Survey of Current Business</u>, BEA's monthly journal. Information on how to obtain the <u>Survey of Current Business</u> is provided below.

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BEA's major national, international, regional, and industry estimates; the <u>Survey of Current Business</u>; and BEA news releases are available without charge on BEA's Web site:

<www.bea.doc.gov>

STAT-USA maintains an Internet site that contains BEA estimates, the <u>Survey of Current Business</u>, and BEA news releases. For information about STAT-USA, go to <www.stat-usa.gov> or call (202) 482-1986. Subscriptions for single-user unlimited access to STAT-USA's Internet information are \$75.00 for 3 months or \$175.00 for 1 year.

Most of BEA's estimates and analyses appear in the <u>Survey of Current Business</u>, BEA's monthly journal. Subscriptions and single copies of the printed <u>Survey</u> are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. Internet:

bookstore.gpo.gov>; phone: (202) 512-1800; fax: (202) 512-2250; mail: Stop SSOP, Washington, DC 20402-0001.

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The Use of Commodities by Industries, 1998
[Millions of dollars]

	Industries [IVIIIIOIIS OI GOIIAIS]									Final Uses (GDP)								
	Agric- ulture	Mining	Cons- truction	Manufac- turing	Transport- ation, commu- nication, and utilities	Trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services	Other	Total interme- diate use	Personal consump- tion expend- itures	Gross private fixed invest- ment	Changes in private inventories	Export of goods and services		Govern- ment consump- tion expendi- tures and gross investment	GDP	Total Commdity Output
Commodities Agricultural products Minerals Construction Manufactured products Transportation, communication, and	68,682 368 3,369 49,395	78 31,478 4,693 14,510	5,860 7,368 895 299,429	144,622 81,722 28,756 1,380,590	154 52,354 47,369 70,485	1,816 31 12,694 68,005	11,476 6 66,515 19,318	12,310 32 28,785 340,944	3,061 25,895	245,564 176,417 218,971 2,260,269	105	956 577,089 587,174		19,563 6,961 78 523,300	-23,438 -47,469 -828,893	2,984 -180 210,040 210,188	34,940 -39,241 787,208 1,611,520	280,503 137,176 1,006,179 3,871,789
utilities Trade Finance, insurance, and	12,625 13,948		24,847 81,671	179,922 230,668	200,933 15,081	68,214 32,685	52,626 4,925	120,762 68,036		695,452 453,157	873,411	17,996 112,475	5,127	70,298	-15,367 19,586	74,784 22,215	586,248 1,103,110	1,556,267
real estate Services Other Noncomparable imports	20,647 8,998 166 64	33,253 5,851 29 1,872	16,485 103,708 1,076	71,167 240,141 13,826 22,929	40,283 144,495 3,306 21,939	108,418 219,223 11,226 7,722	445,679 191,363 28,196 8,553	530,971	3,034	,			25		-9,896 -8,322 -5,783 -127,801	37,315 6,745 963,760 10,644	2,214,382	y y -
Total intermediate inputs Value added Total industry output	178,262 105,028 283,290	39,826	464,841	2,394,342 1,559,242 3,953,584	596,399 653,908 1,250,307	530,035 1,022,277 1,552,311	1,718,897	1,375,492 2,104,140 3,479,631	1,113,367	6,650,777		1,465,618	73,127	895,637	-1,047,382	1,538,494	8,781,523	15,432,301